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SHOOTING SEASON

1906-1907.

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SCREW-TZE, and E.C.

With reference to Egypt a distinction must be made between the recognition on the one hand of the Sultan as Caliph, and on the other as Sovereign of Egypt. Whatever opinions may be now held regarding the Caliphate among some of the students at the great Moslem University of Cairo, its Moslem scholars have never disputed the position taken up in India. The principal text-book in such University still declares that "it is a condition that the Caliph be of the Kureish tribe." Nevertheless, the mass of Egyptian Moslems are fervent believers in their faith, and their belief is an important factor which ought never to be lost sight of. Happily, the prevailing opinion among the population, and a correct one, is that England allows complete exercise of the religion of Islam. The Egyptian peasant, like the Turkish, accepts his faith without scepticism. He would fight to the death against any attempt made against his faith, but as no such attempt is likely to be made, no trouble on such ground need be apprehended. If the improbable were to happen, and British rule were to give cause for offence on religious matters, the Egyptians, and the Turks, too, would rally to the Sultan without regarding whether he is Caliph or not. The troublesome element in Egypt is not to be looked for either in the Cairo University or among the Fellahs generally. "Egypt for the Egyptians" is a good cry, but it is raised mainly by those who lost position by the clearing out of the Turks. The British occupation will always secure the even-handed justice which Moslems highly value, and the remarkable letter of an Egyptian to Lord Cromer bears unequivocal testimony that "the gates of Justice stand open to the poor." If the schemes put forward by Lord Dufferin twenty-three years ago can be put into operation, so much of the cry of "Egypt for the Egyptians" as comes from the Egyptian people will be satisfied.

In conclusion the correspondent remarks that it is easy to over-estimate the influence of the question whether Abdul Hamid is generally recognized as Caliph. To judge from some of the letters and articles which have appeared, it is a burning question among Moslems. It is not, and if it were it would hardly change the political aspect of Moslems one jot. The Sultan of Turkey has, to all appearances, much less chance of being recognized as head of the Moslem fai h. than has the Pope of becoming the nominal head of all Christians.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

ALEXANDRIA

Korn-el-Nadura Observatory.

Direction of wind

N.E.

Force of Anemometer

10

State of Sea

Calm

Anemometer corrected

704

Temperature

9

State of Clouds

Clear

Max. Temp. in the shade

36.8

Min. do. do.

28.3

Humidity of the air

92

Heat of the sun

47

Rainfall in inches

0

Moon rises 8:51 p.m.

- sets 7:51 a.m.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Jardin Français.

The two last performances of the season at the Jardin Français will be given to-night and to-morrow.

The Plague.

Yesterday's plague bulletin recorded a fatal case at Alexandria, the victim being a Barber, who was found dead at his house in Moharram Bey.

Egyptian University.

A committee for the collection of subscriptions for the Egyptian University has been formed by the students of the Khedivial Law School.

Murder of Chaffir.

A għaliex has been murdered near Matla, within a short distance of the omdah's house. The Parquet and the police have opened an enquiry.

Quarantine Board.

The next meeting of the Quarantine Board will be held on Tuesday, when special regulations concerning the passage of pilgrims will be considered.

The Late Mr. René Carton de Wiart.

A memorial service in memory of the late director of the Tourah prison, Mr. René Carton de Wiart, who died on the 17th ult., will be held at St. Joseph's Church, Cairo, on Monday at 8.30 p.m.

Bandmann Opera Company.

To-morrow evening the Bandmann Opera Company will give a special performance of "The Geisha" at the Khedivial Opera House, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the Ahemla Jewish Charitable Society.

Boulaq Bridge.

The Cairo Tramway Company has offered to subscribe £8,50,000 towards the cost of construction of the new Niles bridge connecting Boulaq with Għesireh, on condition that they are empowered to lay a double line along the bridge, with a view to connecting Cairo directly by tramway with the Pyramids.

American Cruiser at Port Said.

The United States first-class cruiser Ohio has arrived at Port Said from the Philippines. Yesterday several of the officers and crew went to Cairo, where they spent their time visiting the most prominent places of interest.

Delta Light Railway.

We would draw the attention of our Helocean readers to the new time-table for November which has come into force on the Helocean branch of the Delta Light Railway Company, and which is published on page 7.

Coal imports.

Between January 1 and November 1, the imports of coal at this port totalled 1,091,255 tons. Of this, 589,970 tons were Welsh, 190,642 tons Newcastle, 92,029 tons Scotch, 159,135 tons Yorkshire, and 52,479 tons other qualities. During the same period last year the total was 919,905 tons.

Zagazig Water Installation.

Tenders for the installation of a water plant at Zagazig are at present being considered by the Government. Only three offers have been made, namely, those of Messrs. Chartrain and Laroussie (L.E. 29,765); Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son (L.E. 31,837), and Fournier and Mabogoli (L.E. 34,000).

Church of Scotland.

Rev. D. McClymont, of Aberdeen, will preach on Sunday at 10.30 a.m. and 6 p.m. in St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland), Cairo, next to British Head Quarters, and will continue the services throughout the season. At St. Andrew's Church, Alexandria, the evening services for the winter months will be resumed to-morrow at 6 p.m.

Thief Caught.

On Tuesday evening, at Medinet-el Fayoun, the Italian Consul, on retiring to rest, about 11 p.m., found a man hiding in one of the closets of his house, evidently intending to attack him in his sleep. The man is now in custody, and an enquiry has been opened by the mōdīr, as it is believed that the ghafir was in league with the thief.

New Victoria Hotel, Ramleh.

We are informed that this new and up-to-date first-class hotel will remain open during the winter season. The management has decided to make special arrangements for residents and officers wishing to take monthly terms. Already, a number of residents are staying there. Among the arrivals of last week we notice:

Mr. James Watson, Mrs. G. Goris, Miss. Y. Goris, Mr. N. Spatis, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Khoory, Mr. M. Fendor, Mr. Ch. Smith, Mr. N. Cavadas, and Miss M. Y. Gabriel.

St. Mark's Church, Alexandria.

The services at this church to-morrow will be as follows:—8 a.m., Holy Communion; 11 a.m., Matins and sermon (Preacher: Rev. W. R. Livingstone, M.A. Oxford, and Melbourne, late Chaplain at Nicosia, Cyprus). Anthem: "No shadow yonder," from A. R. Gaul's "Holy City." Noon, Holy Communion. 6.15 p.m., Evensong and sermon (Preacher: Rev. A. H. Longley, B.A.). "Magnificat" and "Nunc Dimittis" (in flat), by E. Vine Hall. Anthem: Chorale from A. R. Gaul's sacred cantata "Bath," entitled "Nightfall." Ve-por hymn: "Part in Peace," by H. H. Jeffries. Collections for church expenses.

ENGLAND'S MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

THE TRIENNIAL ELECTIONS.

CONSERVATIVE VICTORY.

LONDON, November 2.

The elections for the Borough Councils in England took place yesterday. The results are still incomplete, but most surprising. The Progressive and Labour candidates were everywhere defeated. The fight was keenest in London, where the Conservative element, self-styled municipal reformers, has been campaigning most actively against the municipal trading tendencies. (Reuter)

LONDON, November 2.

To-day's results of the elections for the borough councils accentuate the sweeping victory of the Moderates. Here the Progressive and Labour candidates were everywhere routed. A notable example was Westminster, where one Progressive candidate was returned, compared with 17 in 1903. Up to the present the Moderate party has gained 283 seats here. In the provinces they have also scored big successes. (Feuer)

The great triennial fight for Municipal ascendancy in England has resulted, as will be seen by the above telegrams, in the defeat of the Progressive and Labour candidates.

This victory of the Municipal Reformers, as the Moderates have rechristened themselves, is evidently due to the alarm aroused by the very collectivist tendencies manifested by the Progressive majority on the Borough Councils and by the disgust at the recent disclosures on local Government morality in London. The air has been heavy with scandals for some time past, and the general tone of the conduct of Municipal affairs has shown little signs of improvement, especially since the recent revelations as to the lines on which the East and Municipalities have been run.

The Progressives have not been very confident, as they were fearful lest by their policy of extravagance they might have courted the displeasure of certain of the working-class districts upon which the Labour party had set its eye. Of the 1,362 members of the new City Borough Councils only a small minority were avowed champions of advanced Labourism. In the main the struggle was between the Municipal Reformers and the Progressives. These two parties had prior to the election on Thursday practically equal representation in London. Out of twenty-eight Borough Councils, thirteen were Moderate, and a like number Progressive, with two "doubtfuls."

The members of the Borough Councils elected on the 1st inst. will remain in office for a period of three years.

Possibly the real significance of the election results is mainly to be looked for in the dislike of the average voter to the extraordinary wastefulness in the various municipal industrial experiments. These experiments are part of a great collectivist programme involving a complete industrial revolution. Municipal trading may become a recognised social fact in the future, but on this subject most people at home should say, in the words of Henry Sidgwick, that they are patriotic enough to wish some other nation would try it first.

THE INNISKILLINGS MARCH.

AN INCIDENT.

Two days ago, in the course of their reconnaissance march through Menoufia, the Inniskilling Dragoons had to pass through a maize plantation which was considerably damaged by the passage of the squadron. The owners of the field were naturally angered by the damage inflicted on their crop and immediately approached the omdah, seeking redress. The latter soon settled the question by paying the fellah £.8 which was their estimate of the damage.

Afterwards the omdah informed some of the men of the squadron that the field of maize was theirs and that they could have the maize for their horses.

Having been asked by the commanding officer as to what he meant by the statement he had made to the men, the omdah reported what had happened, whereupon Major Pateras thanked him for his action and ordered the £.8 to be refunded to him.

MIXED COURTS.

The Alexandria Mixed Courts will shortly invite candidates for the posts of business and commercial greffier, who will be selected after examination.

Owing to so many financial concerns requiring chief du contentieux, the Mixed Courts are losing some valuable employees. A few days ago we announced that M. Palladino, Greffier of Notarial Decls at Cairo, had resigned in order to accept the position of Director of the Legal Department of the Crédit Foncier Egyptien, and now another official has just resigned for a similar reason. Mr. Farid Bichars, advocate, secretary to the President of the Mixed Tribunal at Alexandria and greffier of the Civil Mixed Court at Alexandria, has sent in his resignation in order to take the control of the legal department of the Land Bank.

HELOUAN AND CAIRO.

The inhabitants of Helouan have petitioned the Government to make a road between Helouan and Cairo similar to that running to Raħeb from Alexandria.

The Delta Light Railway Company have decided to ballast the line from Cairo to Helouan so as to avoid as far as possible the great amount of dust raised by the trains.

AN IMPERIAL CRISIS.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND AFFAIR.

A SERIOUS SITUATION.

LONDON, November 2.

Telegrams are being constantly exchanged between the Imperial Government and the Governor of Newfoundland in connection with the modus vivendi. The situation is serious. (Reuter)

The troubles of the present Government in its relations with various parts of the Empire appear to be endless.

The present difficulty with Newfoundland does not, however, arise from any fault of the Government, but is due to the inherently unworkable system of our Empire, which has become quite as anachronistic as the political machinery on which the United States is run. The crux of the difficulty is seen in the reply a few days ago of the Under-Secretary for the Colonies to a question as to the attitude of Newfoundland towards an agreement made with a foreign Power on a matter profoundly affecting the interests of the Colony, in which he made a statement which should force us to understand the hopelessly anomalous position we now occupy. The Government has not been, he said, so fortunate as to obtain the consent of the Newfoundland Government to the arrangement, but as it is a question of a treaty with a foreign Power, the Foreign Secretary is alone concerned, and neither the Colonial Office, nor the Colony which is so vitally interested in the matter, has any voice in it at all.

Is it possible to imagine anything more absurd? The Colony has not even the right to approach the Foreign Secretary on the subject, except indirectly, and the statesman who has to decide it is in no way responsible to those whose interests are principally involved. He is responsible to the Parliament at Westminster alone, and so long as he pleases that assembly, he is free to sacrifice colonial interests to any extent he may think convenient. It is quite possible that we may some day have a Foreign Minister who would take a positive pleasure in doing so, and a House of Commons which would heartily endorse his action.

No Empire could hold together permanently under such conditions, and they must undergo a radical change if the "great fabric" is not to go to pieces before our eyes. The only possible remedy is the establishment in some form or other of an Imperial Council, chosen by and out of the whole Empire, to which those Ministers who have charge of Imperial interests shall be responsible. The House of Commons would then be left free to deal with local affairs in the same way as are the other Parliaments of the Empire, and would cease to interfere in those foreign and colonial affairs which it so deplorably misunderstands and mismanages now.

THE PUBLIC WORKS' REPORT.

ITS TARDY APPEARANCE.

The Report of the Ministry of Public Works on the progress of its various departments during 1905 has not yet made its appearance, and yet we are less than two months from 1907. The report is the most important departmental publication issued annually by the Egyptian Government, and should contain a vast amount of invaluable local information. Year after year the report is most tardy in making its appearance, and officials in the Public Works Department confess that the question of the permanent postponement of its publication absolutely depends on the good pleasure of the Adviser to that Ministry.

As public opinion is as yet a very feeble institution in this country, and Lord Cromer has many other matters of greater and equal importance to supervise, it is very probable that these complaints will continue to be reiterated year after year. In fact, for years past correspondents have asked in our columns why this report should be published after such a lapse of time as to render much of its contents practically valueless. No answer has ever been vouchsafed to their just complaints, and the report this year is as late, if not later than ever. There is no remedy for such a state of things. Public opinion in Egypt is so incoherent and timorous that it is a simple thing to flout it, and there the matter rests, until the same complaints and protests come up next year to be treated with the same indifference.

SUEZ CANAL.

On the 31st October, 9 vessels transited the Canal, 3 being northward and 6 southward bound. Of these, 8 were British and 1 German. During the month 319 vessels went through, 208 northward and 114 southward bound. They carried a total aggregate cargo of 1,600,973 tons and 18,816 passengers, 16,718 being adults, 952 children, and 648 steerage. The total revenue for the month was Fr. 6,689,709.68.

The total receipts in passenger and transit toll between January 1 and October 31, were Fr. 89,681,564.98, as against Fr. 93,632,490.50 for the same period last year, a falling-off of Fr. 4,950,928.52, due to the rebate of 75 centimes off the tonnage due.

From January 1 to October 31, 3,328 ships transited, 1,516 being northward and 1,812 southward bound—155 ships less than for the same period last year. This decrease is due to this year's shipping using the Canal being of larger tonnage.

On the 1st November, 12 vessels transited the canal, and paid for transit and passenger toll Fr. 366,730.28. Of these, 9 were British, 2 Japanese and 1 American.

CAIRO ASSAULT CASE.

WALDBERG V. BENNETT.

EXTRAORDINARY EVIDENCE.

An interesting case came before the British Consular Court at Cairo this morning. The plaintiff is Captain Jorge Neilken y Walberg, editor and proprietor at "The Oriental Truth," a bilingual Cairo daily newspaper published in French and Arabic.

The defendant is Mr. Bennett, an Englishman, private secretary to the well-known Anglo-Belgian leader of the Cairo Bar, Maitre Carton de Wiart.

Captain Walberg, in an article in his paper giving his version of the affair, states that he was summoned to the offices of Maitre Carton de Wiart by telephone and that when he arrived there the defendant and two other individuals threw themselves on him and maltreated him. In the scuffle the Captain lost his gold-rimmed eyeglasses and £20 and none of these belongings of his have been returned to him.

At the hearing of the case to-day Captain Walberg, after having been sworn, stated that he was the editor of "The Oriental Truth," a Latin-American by birth, and a citizen of the United States. He said that on the 29th ult., about noon, he received a communication at his office from one of the members of his staff. In consequence of this he called at about 3.15 p.m. at the offices of Maitre Carton de Wiart. After a time Mr. Bennett appeared and told him to come into the office. Upon witness entering the office Mr. Bennett made certain statements and afterwards made a felonious assault on him. (By the Court: The assault was not felonious.) The defendant hit him in the face and his eyeglasses fell down and were broken to pieces. There were other persons in the room at the time and, as far as he could remember, Mr. Bennett said nothing previous to the assault. Besides the eyeglasses he lost four five-pound bank notes. Mr. Bennett "chucked" him out of the office, saying, besides other things, that every English soldier would break plaintiff's bones. The situation not being very pleasant he thought he had better go away and left the building. He afterwards called on Maitre Carton de Wiart.

CROSS EXAMINATION.

Mr. Le Breton, on behalf of defendant, after cross-examining plaintiff. Witness stated that he did not try to stay in the office but went out as soon as possible. He then proceeded to Maitre Carton de Wiart's house in a carriage.

He admitted asking the Maitre if he was cognisant of the assault. The Maitre made a communication to him and the interview closed.

In answer to a question defendant admitted his responsibility for "Le Coucou Egyptien" and also for certain articles, which were produced in Court.

Counsel for the defence: "Do you know that the Maitre is M. Empain's advocate?" Plaintiff objected to the question.

Do you generally extort money by blackmailing efforts?

(Here there were voluble protests on the part of plaintiff, he declaring that he would hold Mr. Le Breton answerable for it.)

The Court: Counsel is privileged.

(Further voluble and excited protests by plaintiff, who interlarded his ejaculations with compliments to British justice.)

M. Le Breton: Have you already tried to obtain subscribers to your paper in your own words "par force"? (More protests by defendant, who finally said "No".)

Do you know the Ecole des Frères?—Yes.

Did you ever tell Father Belaya that it would do much harm to publish certain facts about the school and that you had over 300 subscribers, three-quarters of whom were obtained by force?—This is untrue.

Is it also untrue that you told him you held some very compromising letters, but would not publish them, if given £40?—Quite untrue.

In answer to a protest by plaintiff counsel for defence said he had liberty to ask certain questions to prove his case, namely, that defendant was simply a common blackmailer.

Do you know Mr. Kramer, of the Musky?—Yes.

Did you recently tell Mr. Kramer that you possessed compromising information about him?—No, this is a blackmailing affair.

Did you write an article, saying you were aware of certain matters re Mr. Kramer requiring investigation, and did you publish this article?—Yes; I published an article about Mr. Kramer but do not remember its exact contents.

Do you know Mr. Empain?—Yes. (The article was produced.)

When you went to the office did Mr. Bennett show you two papers with two envelopes pinned to them?—No.

Did you not deny that it was your handwriting, and was it not then that Mr. Bennett pushed you out of the room?—No, Sir.

Witness said he retired slowly backwards.

He held a heavy stick but did not use it. Mr. Bennett tried to take the stick away.

BITING ADMITTED.

Did you bite Mr. Bennett on the left arm?—Yes; I had no other defence.</p

ARMY AND NAVY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

London, October 25.

It is officially intimated that the 1st Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers will not move from Cairo to Malta till the 1st December.

In several categories of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Battalions Lancashire Fusiliers, men who have two years of colour service to put in will not be allowed to extend their service with the colours.

The 1st Battalion Royal Brigade arrived at Southampton yesterday from Malta, and subsequently proceeded to Holywood, near Belfast, where it relieved the 2nd Battalion P. W. O. West Yorkshire Regiment, gone to Aldershot.

The order for Captain Dixon, 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, to join the headquarters at Cairo, has been cancelled. Captain Dixon, who is the son of the Right Honourable Sir Daniel Dixon, Bart., M.P., P.C., Lord Mayor of Belfast, is doing duty with the Reserve Squadron at Ballincollig.

The vacant company in the Coldstream Guards has gone to Lieutenant F. Hardy, of the 2nd Battalion. Captain Hardy has served nearly nine years as a subaltern, as he got his commission in February, 1898. He served throughout the South African War, and holds the Queen's medal with six clasps and the King's medal with two clasps.

The order placing Captain Unwin, 1st Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, on duty with the draft for his battalion, has been cancelled.

Lieutenant H. Ellis, Royal Berkshire Regiment, has been transferred to the Army Pay Department with the rank of Captain.

Gunner non-commissioned officers in Egypt who are suffering from the block in promotion, owing to the great reduction in the units of the Royal Garrison Artillery, will be glad to hear that the Army Council has taken steps to remove the block by removing from the active list non-commissioned officers who have served for 21 years, including those on the permanent staff of the Militia and Volunteers. Four months' notice, from the 1st November, has been given to those who come under this category, and no vacancies are to be filled without reference to the War Office.

In order to allay public alarm on account of the rumoured reduction of the Fleet, the Admiralty has issued the following note, ostensibly to the fleet:

A patriotic fleet will be constituted from the ships in commission in reserve, to be called the Home Fleet, under the supreme command of a flag officer, with the status of commander-in-chief, and headquarters at Sheerness, but his functions will not interfere with those of the existing commander-in-chief at the Nore. This fleet will be in every respect organised with a view to enhancing its value as a fighting force, and battle practice and other fleet exercises not at present carried out by the reserve divisions will be introduced. The primary object aimed at will be sea-going efficiency, and for this purpose the cruises of the Home Fleet will be made as frequent as practicable.

2. A sliding scale will be adopted in the strength of nucleus crews, so that vessels first required in war will have the largest complements, whilst the vessels in "special reserve", instead of having no crews, as at present, will have an adequate complement of officers and men to keep the propelling machinery and armament efficient. The vessels now in special reserve will be gradually replaced by other ships as they cease to be effective units of the Home Fleet. The Board of Admiralty will determine the nature of this sliding scale of nucleus crews from time to time.

3. The distribution of ships between the present Channel, Mediterranean, Atlantic, and Reserve Fleets will be altered in order to permit of the strengthening of nucleus crews, and the organisation of a Home Fleet, as above decided. No ships will be paid off, no men will be sent to the barracks, or to the instructional schools, and no alteration will be made in the proportion of officers and men serving abroad.

4. The Board of Admiralty have also decided that where it will conduce to the fighting efficiency and convenience of the service there will be an interchange of vessels between the Home Fleet on the one hand, and the Channel, Atlantic, and Mediterranean Fleets on the other. For instance, any vessel in the three last-named fleets requiring an extensive refit will be replaced temporarily by a ship of the Home Fleet.

5. The cruisers of the Home Fleet will from time to time be combined for instructional and tactical exercises with the cruiser squadrons of the other fleets, and the Atlantic and Mediterranean Fleets will be combined as usual for the same purpose.

The Board of Admiralty are satisfied that the constitution of a Home Fleet will increase the immediate striking strength of the Navy, and that the more active training which the nucleus crews will receive under the new system will add to the sea experience of the fleet as a whole. These changes will be gradually carried out in such a way as to obviate any dislocation of the various fleets and squadrons.

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Dear Sirs:—Just a few lines to tell you how Doan's Backache Kidney Pills have relieved me.

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I have tried all kinds of medicine without getting relief, but since using Doan's Backache Kidney Pills I have been quite free from the pains. I may add that my wife was also suffered from pains in her back, and Doan's Backache Kidney Pills have made her all right.

I intend to keep some of your pills by me in case of need, and you may be sure I shall recommend them to all who have pains in the back. Yours faithfully,

(Signed) S. SPRAGG, Sergt.-Farrier, R.F.A.

Sergeant Spragg took part in the late South African War, and was wounded in an engagement 20 miles outside Mafeking, after which he was invalided home. He holds the South African War medal, and six medals awarded by the Army Temperance Association, for being a total abstainer.

You have now read the evidence, and we need only add that, if you are suffering from Backache, Urinary Disorders, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Neuralgia or any other Kidney Trouble, Doan's Backache Kidney Pills will cure your kidneys, the cause of your illness. Weak or diseased kidneys are unable to keep the blood pure, and if they cannot do their work the diseases we have named must follow. If you neglect your kidneys you must suffer from painful and dangerous disease.

Doan's Kidney Pills are for sale by all chemists and druggists at 13 P.T. per box.

Notice.

SUDAN GOVERNMENT.

DISPOSAL OF BUILDING SITES
AT PORT SUDAN.

The Sudan Government will shortly dispose by Tender of about 400 Building Sites at Port Sudan.

The sites will be Leasehold held at Annual Rents on Building Lease for Eighty Years from 1st January, 1907. Rents will be payable only from date of acceptance of Tender.

The Lease will be Perpetually Renewable at Revised Rents fixed in default of Agreement by Arbitration at the end of each term of years.

In fixing the revised rents the value of Buildings erected by Lessees will Not be regarded as a ground for Increase of Rent.

Example: If a plot is leased for a term of 80 years from 1st January 1907 then on the expiration of that term the Lessee will have a right (subject to observance of his covenant etc) to obtain a fresh lease for a further period of 80 years at a revised rent, and so on in perpetuity. The revised rent will be calculated on the value the site would bear if it were vacant building lands.

Offers are invited of Premiums for the Purchase of the above mentioned leasehold sites. All offers must be made by Tender, on the forms issued by the Sudan Government, and must be received at Khartoum not later than 1st January 1907.

Particulars of the sites offered, Plan of the Town, Conditions of Tender and Sale, Form of Tender, specimen Form of Lease, etc., will open and after October 1st 1906 be open to inspection at the following places during the usual business hours:

Khartoum: *Office of Director of Agriculture and Lands (T) and Office of Governor of Khartoum Province.

Cairo: *Office of Sudan Agent (T).

Port Sudan: Office of Inspector (Government Office) (T).

Suakin: Office of Governor of Red Sea Province.

El Damer: Office of Governor of Berber Province.

Atbara: Office of Director of Railways.

Alexandria: Office of Mr. Macpherson Grant.

Port Said: Office of Dixon Bey, War Office Representative.

London: *Office of Col. Western, Broadway Chambers, Westminster, and the Sudan Court, Imperial Institute.

Suez: Office of Capt. Falconer, War Office Representative.

For the convenience of intending purchasers the Conditions of Tender and Sale have been translated into Arabic and French and copies of the translations into either language will be obtainable after 1st October 1906 on payment of 5 P.T. per copy at the Offices in the above list which are distinguished by a capital T.

Further information will be obtainable after the publication of the above-mentioned documents on application in writing to The Director of Agriculture and Lands, Khartoum.

*Copies of the Documents will be obtainable after 1st October 1906 on payment of 5 P.T. or 1 Shilling per copy at the Offices marked with an asterisk.

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GOVERNEMENT DU SOUDAN.

Concessions de Terrains à Batir
a Port-Soudan

Le Gouvernement du Soudan va prochainement disposer, par voie d'adjudication, d'environ 400 parcelles de terrains à bâti à Port-Soudan.

Les dites parcelles seront données à bail emphytéotique, pour une durée de 80 années à partir du 1er Janvier 1907, moyennant loyer annuel, à charge pour le locataire de bâti. Le loyer ne sera payable qu'à partir de la date de l'acceptation de l'offre.

Les baux seront renouvelables à perpétuité moyennant un loyer variable fixé à la fin de chaque terme, soit d'accord, soit par arbitrage.

En fixant le nouveau loyer, la valeur des bâtiments élevés par le locataire ne sera pas considérée comme un motif d'augmentation de loyer.

EXEMPLE: Si une parcelle de terrain est louée pour une durée de 80 années à partir du 1er Janvier 1907. Dans ce cas, à l'expiration de ce délai, le locataire aura un droit (à condition d'observer les conditions du bail) d'obtenir un nouveau bail pour une nouvelle période de 80 années, moyennant un loyer modifié, et ainsi à perpétuité.

Le loyer modifié sera calculé sur la valeur du terrain, s'il était libre de construction.

Des offres sont demandées pour les baux emphytéotiques dont s'agit; ces offres devront mentionner la prime que le soumissionnaire est disposé à payer au chantier en sus des loyers annuels établis pour chacun des lots. La date prime devra être payée en un seul versement à la signature du contrat de bail.

Toutes offres doivent être faites par soumission, sur les formules dressées par le Gouvernement du Soudan, et doivent être reçues à Khartoum avant le 1er Janvier 1907.

Le détail des terrains offerts, le plan de la ville, les conditions de l'adjudication et de la concession, la formule de soumission, spécification du bail, seront à la disposition du Public à partir du 1er Octobre 1906, aux lieux ci-après indiqués, durant les heures de bureau.

Khartoum*—Bureau du Directeur de l'Agriculture et des Terrains (T) et bureau du Gouvernement du Province de Khartoum.

Le Caire*—Bureau de l'agent du Gouvernement du Soudan (T).

Port-Soudan—Bureau de l'Inspecteur (Bureau du Gouvernement (T).

Souakin—Bureau du Gouverneur de la Province et de la Mer Rouge.

Wadi-Halfa—Bureau du Gouverneur de la Province de Halfa.

El-Damer—Bureau du Gouverneur de la Province de Berber.

Atbara—Bureau du Directeur du Chemin de Fer.

Alexandrie—Bureau de Mr. Macpherson Grant.

Port-Said—Bureau de F. Dixon bey, Représentant du Ministère de la Guerre.

Londres—Bureau du Colonel Western, Broadway Chambers, Westminster and the Sudan Court, Imperial Institute.

Suez—Bureau du Capitaine Falconer, Représentant du Ministère de la Guerre.

Pour la commodité des acheteurs éventuels les conditions d'adjudication et de concession ont été traduites en arabe et en français, des copies de ces traductions, dans les deux langues, peuvent être obtenues à partir du 1er Octobre 1906, moyennant paiement de P.T. 5 par copie, aux bureaux mentionnés dans la liste ci-dessus, qui sont suivis d'une lettre majuscule T.

Des informations supplémentaires peuvent être obtenues après publications des documents ci-dessus mentionnés, moyennant demande écrite adressée au Directeur de l'Agriculture et des Terrains, à Khartoum.

*Aux bureaux marqués d'une astérisque, copies des documents pourront être obtenues à partir du 12 Octobre 1906, moyennant paiement de P.T. 5 ou un shilling par copie.

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Les inscriptions ci-dessus sont faites gratuitement par les soins de la Société et seuls les sociétaires peuvent en bénéficier.

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PITH OF THE PRESS.

EXTRACTS FROM HOME PAPERS

Amending the Education Bill.

The general nature of the amendments, which will be moved and pressed as the Education Bill passes through Committees in the House of Lords, may be clearly gathered from the speeches delivered yesterday. The Lords will not attempt to remodel the Bill in accordance with their own wishes or even in accordance with their own political convictions as to what would be ideally best in the interests of the community. They recognize that the majority of the nation desire certain changes in the system established by the Act of 1902, and they recognize that it is their constitutional duty as practical statesmen to defer to this desire. At the same time they do not believe that the Bill in its present shape embodies the wishes of the community, or indeed the wishes of anybody, except, perhaps, of some small but influential political cliques, who have forced it upon its nominal authors against their better judgment. The Lords will now attempt, as the speeches of Lord Goschen and of the Archbishop of Canterbury show, to bring the measure into harmony with what they regard as the real opinions and feelings of the nation as a whole. . . . The amendments which will be proposed will test the sincerity of the statements which Ministers have given within and without the House. They are part of a definite plan which is based upon the principle of giving practical effect to what the Archbishop calls the distinct declarations of the Government. They will render good intentions effective by reducing them to black and white. ("Times.")

The Church not Unreasonable.

Yesterday there was what might be called a reconnaissance in force on the part of the Opposition in the House of Lords, rather than a regular engagement, over the Education Bill. The tone of the principal speaker, lay and episcopal alike, was moderate and conciliatory. The Archbishop of Canterbury and Lord Goschen demurred to the view that the real struggle was between Church and Chapel. Both were equally emphatic upon the subject of the injustice which the Bill, in its present form, would inflict upon Denominationalists, and especially upon members of the Anglican and Roman Catholic Churches. None of the speakers, however, closed the door to reasonable compromise. The Archbishop went so far as to say that the duty of the Peers was to make the best of a bad job, and likened the situation to that in which a consulting physician or surgeon had to advise upon a desperate case. The analogy suggests the truth that there are cases in which the knife is the only remedy. Any way, the question of compromise rests with the Government rather than with the Opposition. If, in the interests of Education itself, Ministers are prepared to abandon the more preposterous claims made by their militant Nonconformist supporters or dictators, then the Anglicans and Roman Catholics will also be prepared to make sacrifices, not of principle, but of money. ("Telegraph").

Lessons of the War Stores Scandals.

It is lamentable that soldiers of any rank should have succumbed to gross pecuniary temptations in the handling of public property. ("Le Petit Parisien.")

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CYPRUS OF TO-DAY.

ITS SCANT POPULATION.

Mr. W. A. T. Allen in the current number of the "Cornhill Magazine" in "A Story in the Island of Venus" draws a picture of Cyprus as it is to-day, from which we extract the following:

Locked between the coast of Africa and Asia Minor, the farthest east of European soil in the Levant, Cyprus in her natural aspect should one would imagine, partake both of Asiatic profusion and the chaster vigour of Europe. This is so. Among the almond groves, the groves of orange and pomegranate trees of the fertile plains, a dreamy perfume of the Orient pervades the warm air of summer; but ascend to the mountainous country and the traveller will find himself in a region almost of Alpine ruggedness, one of such wildness and solitude, alone with the rude beauty of arid peaks and mountain forests of pines, that the island, notwithstanding its narrow bounds, seems suddenly to expand to the magnitude of a continent, until, from some height overlooking the rest, the blue circle of the sea is perceived almost beneath one's feet. This sense of roade magnificence is heightened by the primitive customs of the country people. The rustic population, scanty in number, is far from filling the wide area over which it is scattered, and in the western part of the island in particular the soil is but tilled in isolated patches, marking the proximity of a tiny village settlement. Conclusive country compact in itself and almost entirely enclosed by ranges of mountains rising up from the sea, as it were, to form a rampart against intercourse with the countries beyond. Barely two months since and the railway, which has invaded the Holy Land, was altogether unknown; and even now it has penetrated merely the eastern segment of the island, funds lacking as yet for its extension to any considerable distance west of the capital—Nicosia.

Disregarded by Tourists.

With so varied an assemblage of antiquities it is strange to think that Cyprus should be so little frequented by European tourists in the winter and spring. The island lies in the path of travel to Egypt and Palestine, but few, if any, tourists deviate from the beaten track to view what is the only country of the gods over which flies the flag of Britain. The temple of Apollo at Salamis, the broken pillars of the shrine where Venus was worshipped at Kyklia in Paphos—these are memorials of undying interest; and if it is permitted to mingle the sacred with the profane, the now shorn and lonely fragments of the columns against which St. Paul was scourged at Paphos, with the apostle's tomb at Salamis, are monuments to draw within their shadow many a traveller journeying on his Eastern pilgrimage when London is wrapped in the gloom of winter fog. Nicosia is a famous centre of historic excursions. Not farther than an easy morning drive away lies the spot where Idalion once stood of old. At a somewhat farther flight, and northwards from the capital, there confront one another the two most celebrated buildings of the island, one particularly remarkable in the history of Cyprus, and both remarkable from their contrast together. These are the Castle of Hilarion and the monastery of Bella Paise. The former, though erected for strength and to withstand siege and assault, is strange to relate, far more advanced in decay of the two; but valiant memories, intermingled with the brave names of Richard Coeur de Lion, and the crusading kings of the de Lusignan dynasty, linger among its crumbling walls and bastions, once reckoned impregnable—a boast not unworthy of its fearful situation, poised as the fortress is on the brink of a sheer abyss, which yet had no terror for the Lusignan Queen Charlotte when she fled with her son to seek refuge from the man who had usurped her throne. From here, through a rift in the mountains, can be caught a glimpse of Bella Paise Abbey, beneath the brow of a hill, beautiful even in its ruins. This delicate fabric, with stately grace crowning its arches and pinnacles to the sky, is incomparably the most exquisite piece of architecture in the island. Though Cyprus has been bereft of countless artistic remains, abstracted to enrich the museums of Europe and America, yet in the ruins of Bella Paise the island still retains the choicest gem of the gasket.

Drawbacks to Travel.

Among the more engaging traits of the peasantry in general are the beautifully vague notions they possess of time and haste. An American, for instance, wishing to disabuse himself of the modern obsession that time, double quick time, is money, would do well to cross the few thousand miles between the United States and Cyprus to learn the truth of the matter. It was a question of sailing from Paphos to Limassol, and the traveller, one of those beings consumed by the same demon of haste, was inland about twenty five miles from Paphos; in short, he wished to perform the journey, a matter of sixty miles altogether by mule and boat, in three days. Interrogating the elder of a village who was sufficiently enlightened to speak broken English, this was the sullen advice returned: "Well, you can do that. There is a

boat sailing from Paphos every fifteen days, and if it had left when you arrive there, why, you can wait for the next! It will be agreed that more contemptible philosophies than this have been propounded by some peripatetic in the world. Between the towns of some consequence are laid excellent roads, wide and hard metalled, highways suitable for the most luxurious postchairs travelling to be procured in the island. But travellers who mean to explore the more remote places must be ready for a certain amount of rough riding through a labyrinth of mountain spirals winding tortuously up to Heaven only to sink down again to Limbo. It behoves one particularly to be circumspect in the choice of mules. Those with the spine strain prevailing over the asinine should be invariably picked out for a mount answering readily to the bit, without being any the less sure footed than the obdurate quadruped which the inexperienced are too often given to bestride. We will grant all the virtues with which natural philosophers in their writings have endowed the sagacious mule. But after all, whoever knows the thrilling sense of mutual intelligence possible between a rider and his horse, the sense of command over strength and fleetness, will soon weary of the plodding mulish gait. There are sturdy mountain ponies in Cyprus, but, unfortunately they are rarely to be had on hire, and one must trust to the good offices of friends to procure them. The same is true of the leather saddle. Unprovided with that, one is condemned to the clumsy pack-saddle of the country, one of the most amazing contrivances of cavarion ever invented, hoisted on to which one might as well be astride a clothes-horse for all the impulse that can be imparted through the flanks of one's steed.

Communications with abroad are unfortunately on a not much better pattern than inland; but there is some talk of their being improved by a new company to connect with the Feinhsular and Oriental Brindisi service at Port Said. At present the only regular service with the island is that run weekly by the Asia Minor Company's steamers from Alexandria and Port Said. Besides this route, there are occasional, and tolerably regular, sailings by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, via Beyrouth, and by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste via Alexandria. The question of rendering Cyprus more easily accessible is the one great reform needed to promote its attractiveness as a place of tourist's resort.

Its Strategic Value.

One matter will fill the visitor with wonder: why, with so magnificent a stretch of territory, the British garrison in Cyprus should be so infinitesimally small. The island is spacious enough to contain whole battalions, while what actually represents the British army is but several companies of infantry. There may have been political susceptibilities to avoid wounding which caused the withdrawal of the main body of our troops; but as far as the inhabitants of Cyprus themselves are concerned, many would undoubtedly rejoice at an increase of the garrison, for unless the military authorities committed the mistake of procuring the bulk of their supplies direct from England, to augment the garrison would mean a greater flow of money among local merchants; and prosperous trading—is it a truism to say?—palliates many political grievances. Furthermore, from the standpoint of military policy, what comparison can there be drawn between Malta—a burning rock, notoriously unhealthy, and so overcrowded as barely to allow space for the exercises of an awkward squad—and Cyprus, healthy in all seasons, whose wide range of mountain and plain is adapted to the evolutions of armies? With Gibraltar at the western gate of the Mediterranean, Cyprus occupying an admirable strategical position at the door of Asia Minor and the East, and Malta equidistant between them, no shifting of the political equilibrium in the Mediterranean could shake British power. But at present Cyprus is in a totally defenceless state, not a single fortification worthy of the name existing throughout its coasts although in the harbour of Famagusta, the Salamis of antiquity, is provided the natural site for a naval and military arsenal of the first rank. Authorities concede it to be without question one of the finest harbours of the Mediterranean; but Cyprus pays tribute to Turkey, nominally it may be, as the money in reality serves the holders of Ottoman bonds, the interest on which is guaranteed jointly by the British and French Governments. Nevertheles, so long as this *status quo* endures, so long must the British island dependency of the Levant remain a questionable unit in the homogeneity of the Empire.

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Holds Peru-na in High Esteem.

Miss Ernestine Durocher, 3011 Notre Dame, St. Henri, Montreal, Can., writes:

"I can highly recommend your invaluable preparation, Peruna, to all those who suffer from the bad after-effects of la grippe.

"Two bottles of Peruna have brought to me a complete cure of that sickness, and it has acted as the best tonic for the system that I have ever experienced."

A year ago I commenced to take Peruna.

"I persevered with it regularly and a change took place more rapidly than I expected. To-day I am entirely cured.

"Hold Peruna in the highest esteem and I am always ready to speak a good word in its favor. I owe my cure to Peruna."

Peruna Was Recommended by One of My Friends.

Mr. N. Beauchamp, 122 rue Notre Dame, LaSalle, P.Q., writes:

"I tried the famous remedy, Peruna. I tried other remedies, but my cold did not get any better, and I feared I was becoming consumptive.

"The condition of my head and stomach was very annoying. I had coughed day and night for three months, as the result of a cold which I had contracted from sudden change of temperature.

"Formerly, on lying down I was unable to breathe through my nose and I never passed a day without headache.

"To-day I experience none of these symptoms and this is due to Peruna."

For special directions everyone should read "The Ills of Life," a copy of which surrounds each bottle. Peruna is for sale by all chemists and druggists at five shillings per bottle or six bottles for twenty-five shillings.

Those wishing direct correspondence with Dr. Hartman and can wait the necessary delay in receiving a reply should address Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A.

The following wholesale druggist will supply the retail drug trade in Alexandria Egypt.

MR. J. A. GOYER,
President La Pharmacie Latonine, 1009 Berri St., Montreal, Can., writes:

"I can highly recommend your invaluable preparation, Peruna, to all those who suffer from the bad after-effects of la grippe.

"Two bottles of Peruna have brought to me a complete cure of that sickness, and it has acted as the best tonic for the system that I have ever experienced."

Head and Stomach Were Affected by Catarrh.

Miss Olivine Perlust, 637½ rue Albert, Montreal, Can., writes:

"I write you a word to congratulate you on your famous remedy, Peruna. I tried other remedies, but my cold did not get any better, and I feared I was becoming consumptive.

"The condition of my head and stomach was very annoying. I had coughed day and night for three months, as the result of a cold which I had contracted from sudden change of temperature.

"Formerly, on lying down I was unable to breathe through my nose and I never passed a day without headache.

"To-day I experience none of these symptoms and this is due to Peruna."

FOR SALE—Chestnut well-bred Syrian Pony, high, quiet, good for saddle and harness. Apply, No. 28773, "Egyptian Gazette." 28773-3-2

"INVESTMENTS."

"INVESTMENTS" introduces, in an entirely original manner, new and important methods for the employment of and the means of obtaining capital. Among the **SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES** are "Stock Markets and How to Profit by Them"; "Theory of Successful Speculation"; "How to start an Account"; "The Advantages of 'Call Options'"; "Contangoing Mining and Industrial Securities"; "How to Invest in Mines"; "American Railways with Points for Operators in Yankees"; "The Purchase of Investment Securities by Instalments"; "General Principles for Investors"; "Rules for Investors in Mines"; "General Principles for Speculators"; "Stock Exchange Terms," being a glossary for Market Operators; "Stock Exchange Parlance"; "Insurance, as a Means of Making, Raising, and Saving Money," and "Colonial Building Land: Its Great Possibilities."

"Investments" (148 pages) sent Post Free on mentioning "Egyptian Gazette."

LONDON & PARIS EXCHANGE LIMITED, GENERAL BANKERS. BASILDON HOUSE, BANK, LONDON, E.C.

BULLETIN DE LA BOURSE

(Aujourd'hui à midi et demie.)

Toute la cote est excessivement ferme et nombre de valeurs sont en hausse.

L'Agricole monte de 9 3/4 à 9 25/32, la National de 27 3/8 à 27 7/16, la Cassa di Sconto de 24 1/4 et 236 1/2 à 242 et 237, et la Banque d'Athènes de 147 1/4 à 147 1/2.

Le Delta Land de 4 1/2 à 4 7/16, la Nile Land de 17 1/4 à 17 7/16, les Estates de 2 7/32 à 2 1/4, l'Urbaine de 6 15/32 à 6 5/8 et la Building Lands de 4 15/16 à 4 31/32; par contre, le Cheikh Fadl fléchit de 111 à 110 et l'Union Foncière de 6 5/8 à 6 9/16.

L'Alexandria Water progresse de 13 1/2 à 13 7/8, les Markets de 27/3 à 28, les Cotton Mills de 7 à 7/9, la Salt & Soda de 24 à 24 9/16, les Soieries de 24 à 26, l'Ordinary Khedivial Mail de 87/6 à 88 9/16, l'Investment de 1 9/32 à 1 5/16; les Splendid Hotels réagissent de 4 1/8 à 4 1/32.

Tout le reste de la cote demeure sans changement.

Les transactions ont porté surtout sur la Salt and Soda, la Cassa di Sconto, la Delta Land, l'Ordinary Khedivial Mail, les Estates, l'Urbaine et le Comptoir.

Il s'est glissé dans la chronique financière que nous publions aujourd'hui dans notre 7me page une petite inexactitude à propos de la constitution de la Société Sidi Salem Estates Co. Le groupe se compose des noms les plus connus de notre ville. Parmi eux a été choisi le Conseil d'administration suivant: MM. Ziwudachi, de la maison Ziwudachi Filet & Co.; Franz Sofio, de la maison C. M. Salvago et Co.; Hahnloser, de la maison Baines et Co.; R. Abby, administrateur délégué de l'Investment; Sacha, négociant; Poilay Bey, directeur de la Daira de S.A. le prince Toussoun Pacha; Simond Bey, ingénieur agronome de la Land and Mortgage. La Société a été constituée au capital de 600,000 £. E. dont une partie est donnée à la Béhéra en contrepartie de ses 14,000 fédans et le solde passé à la réserve de la Sidi Salem comme fonds de roulement.

Dans la même chronique, à propos des Ritz Hotels, nous avons omis de dire que les actions émises seront du montant de £1 chaque.

Circulaire H. De Vries et Boutigny

NOTES ET CRITIQUES

Le Caire, Novembre 2. Les Bourses de Londres et de Paris étaient fermées hier. Avant-hier, au Stock Exchange, le Consolidé anglais avait réactionné de 1/8 à 86 3/8. L'Unif. était restée inchangée à 104 1/4. La National Bank était revenue à 27 3/8. La Daira avait gagné 1/8 à 17 1/8. L'Agricole était demeurée inchangée à 9 7/8, de même que la Delta Light à 12.

A Paris, l'action Crédit Foncier Egyptien et la Banque d'Athènes étaient stationnaires à 782 et 146. L'Union Foncière d'Egypte avait progressé à 166 francs. L'Emprunt russe 1906 avait passé de 83.70 à 85.10, gagnant 1.40.

Les Entreprises Immobilières et Travaux ont débuté à 4 5/8 pour terminer à 4 11/16, acheteurs; la part du fondateur s'est consolidée à 97-98. L'allotissement a clôturé à 4 1/8; la part du fondateur a passé de 161 à 174.

La Delta Light s'est raffermie à 12 1/16. La part du dividende Brasserie des Pyramides a haussé à 80 francs et l'action Ciments à 75. Les Automobiles sont remontées à 6 3/16-1/4.

Dans le groupe des valeurs hôtelières, les Nurgovich ont progressé à 18 3/8. En très bonne tendance, les Egyptian ont gagné 3/8 à 7 3/4 à 13/16. Les Upper Egypt ont avancé de 1/6 à 5 9/16. La part du fondateur National Hotel est revenue à 78.

Parmi les petites valeurs, la Delta Land a été bien tenue à 4 3/16-1/4. Les Estates sont restées à 2 3/16; la part du fondateur a baissé à 15 1/4. Les Markets ont avancé à 28 sh., les New Egyptian à 33 sh. 9, la Khedivial Mail à 38 sh. 3, les Constructions à 1 5/8 et les Cotton Mills à 7 sh. 3. Les Walker et Meimarakhi se sont alourdis à 0 11/16.

Tout le reste de la cote demeure sans changement.

Les transactions ont porté surtout sur la Salt and Soda, la Cassa di Sconto, la Delta Land, l'Ordinary Khedivial Mail, les Estates, l'Urbaine et le Comptoir.

Nous extrayons d'une lettre de Londres, en date du 26 octobre, le passage suivant: "La mesure de protection prise par la Banque d'Angleterre produit son effet et semble suffisante pour prévenir de nouvelles saignées au stock d'or de cet établissement. Depuis les changes étrangers nous sont plus favorables. Il faut, d'ailleurs, noter qu'il n'apparaît aucun indice d'une crise analogue à celles qui ont antérieurement porté le taux officiel de l'escompte à 6 %. Les conditions économiques et financières sont parfaitement saines; l'industrie est active, le commerce prospère; aucune Banque importante n'est compromise; au contraire, toutes sont florissantes. On ne peut même reprocher au Stock Exchange de s'être livré à une spéculation excessive."

"Les circonstances anormales qui ont forcé la Banque d'Angleterre à ne pas pratiquer l'escompte au dessous de 6 0/0 résident simplement dans ce fait que Londres, malgré la production des mines sud-africaines, n'est pas pourvu d'assez d'or pour satisfaire les besoins du dedans et fournir tout ce que demandent les pays étrangers pour alimenter leur activité commerciale et industrielle ou pour poursuivre leurs opérations spéculatives."

"La hausse de l'escompte nous ramènera certainement une partie du métal émigré sur les marchés étrangers. C'est surtout vers les Etats-Unis que se font les envois "facultatifs" qui laissent des profits alléchants à nos Banques. Or, le taux auquel les capitaines peuvent maintenant s'employer ici est appelé à détourner de notre marché les "finance bills," moyen par lequel les Américains poussent si puissamment notre or vers New-York."

Carnet de l'actionnaire.

Les actionnaires du Comptoir Financier et Commercial d'Egypte sont informés que les dividendes de P.E. 23/40 par action ordinaire (première émission) et £ 2 par part de fondateur pour l'exercice clos le 31 Juillet 1906 sont payables, à partir du 12 Novembre courant, aux bureaux de la Société à Alexandrie et au Caire, sur présentation du coupon No. 1.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

ALEXANDRIA HARBOUR.

ARRIVALS.

November 2.

Marie Reine, Greek s. Capt. Papalas, Constantinople and Rhodes, Homay. Sarti, Greek s. Capt. Coutonis, Smyrna and Crete. Tchihatchoff, Rus. s. Capt. Heymann, Odessa and Piraeus, Cie Russes.

November 3.

Austrian, Brit. s. Capt. Furneaux, Liverpool and Malta. Barker & Co. Tressilian, Brit. s. Capt. Uren, Cardiff, Barber & Son. Frossos, Greek s. Capt. Coulouras, Marseilles, Messageries Maritimes.

DEPARTURES.

November 2.

Equateur, Fr. s. Capt. Eschner, Marseilles, Varna, Bulg. s. Capt. Yacovitch, Galatz. Alep. Ott. s. Capt. Cassar, Alexandretta, in ballast.

Egyptian Delta Light Railways Ltd.

NOTICE.

The General Offices, Construction and Land Departments of the above Company have been moved to No. 2, Chareb Koubri, Kasr-el-Nil, Maison Kasr-el-Nil, Cairo. 28781-3

Eastern Telegraph Co. Ltd.

AVERAGE TIME occupied in transmission of Egyptian telegrams from England to Alexandria on Friday 2nd November, 1906.

OUTWARDS.

Between the hours of 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. (Cairo time)

FROM	MESSAGES HANDLED IN AT	
	The Company's Offices	Postal Telegraph Offices.
H. M.	H. M.	
London... 17	34	
Liverpool... 17	22	
Manchester... 18	57	
Glasgow... 20	—	
Other Provincial Offices... 56		

Clôture de la Bourse Khediviale

CONTRATS

Cours de l'Association des Courtiers en Marchandises Coton F.G.F.B. 6h.p.m. Novembre 1906 ... Tal. 16 21/32 à 11/16 Novembre... 17 21/32 ... 11/16 Janvier... 17 7/8 ... 29/32 Mars... 18 7/32 ... 1/4 Mai... 18 5/8 ... 21/32 Juillet... 18 29/32 ... 15/16

Graines de coton

Fev. 1906-Jan. P.T. 69 25/40 à 3/4 Février-Mars ... 71 1/2 ... 25/40 Fév-Saidi

Novembre-Décembre-Jan. P.T. 114 — à 116 —

REMARQUES

Coton.—Recolté actuelle.—On a debute calme mais pour se raffermir ensuite. Toutefois en clôture le ton était calme et la tendance de nouveau à la baisse.

Dans la matinée prix plus haut pour Novembre tallaris 17 25/32 à —; plus bas pour novembre 17 21/32 à —

— Dans l'après-midi prix plus haut pour novembre 17 11/16 à —; plus bas pour novembre 17 5/8 à —

N.B.—Reports—Sans changement.

Le moment de la clôture, les nouvelles étaient les suivantes :

Liverpool, coton égyptien disponible : 9 10/16.

Futurs novembre : 9 15/64.

Liverpool: coton américain : Futurs janv.-fev.: 5.47.

New York: coton américain : Futurs : janvier : 10.02

" mai : 10.37

" juillet : 10.31

Graines de coton.—Recolté actuelle.—Marché plutôt agité mais finissant un peu plus calme.

Dans la matinée: prix plus haut pour 3 mois P.T. 69 40/40 à —; plus bas pour 3 mois 67 35/40 à —

— Dans l'après-midi, prix plus haut pour 3 mois 70 — à —

— plus bas pour 3 mois 69 25/40 à —

N.B.—Reports—Sans changement.

Alexandrie, le 2 novembre 1906.

COTONS

copie de la dépêche
DE L'ALEXANDRIA GENERAL PRODUCE ASSOCIATION
à la
LIVERPOOL COTTON ASSOCIATION

(Cours pratiqués hier soir à 5h. p.m. à la Bourse Khediviale.)

Tal. 17 11/16 Livraison Novembre
" 17 29/32 " Janvier
" 18 1/4 " Mars
" 18 5/8 " Mai
Marchéquiet

(Cours clôture d'hier soir à 6h. p.m. affichés par l'Association des Courtiers en Marchandises à la Bourse Khediviale.)

Tal. 17 21/32 Livraison Novembre
" 17 7/8 " Janvier
" 18 7/32 " Mars
" 18 5/8 " Mai

Marché steady

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khediviale à 9h.45 a.m.)

Tal. 17 17/32 Livraison Novembre
" 17 23/32 " Janvier
" 18 1/16 " Mars
" 18 15/32 " Mai

Marchéquiet

Arrivages de ce jour, à Minet-el-Bassel, can. 56.680

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khed. à 12h.45 p.m.)

Tal. 17 1/2 Livraison Novembre
" 17 23/32 " Janvier
" 18 1/16 " Mars
" 18 15/32 " Mai

Marché quiet

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khed. à 12h.30 p.m.)

Agric. Bank of Egypt ... Let. 9 1/2 @

National Bank of Egypt ... 27 1/2 @

Ramleh Railway ... 7 1/2 @

Egyptian Delta Railways ... 12 1/2 @

Tramways d'Alexandrie ... Div. 355 @

" ... 355 @

Alexandria Water ... Let. 13 1/2 @

Eaux du Caire ... Fos. —

" ... —

Bank of Egypt ... Nouv. 13 1/2 @

Bank of Suez ... 13 1/2 @

Bank of Alexandria ... 13 1/2 @

Bank of Minet-el-Bassel ... 13 1/2 @

Bank of Sidi Salem ... 13 1/2 @

LADIES & GENTS OUTFITTING.

RELIABLE BRITISH GOODS.

S. STEIN
PURVEYOR TO H.H. THE KHEDIVE
Kabukieh Ataba el Khadra.
Also at Alexandria, and Tantah.

23-11-007

The Standard Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

Head Office 1-3, George Street, Edinburgh.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS £11,300,000
ANNUAL REVENUE £ 1,450,000
LAIMS PAID £ 84,375,000

LOCAL BOARD FOR EGYPT:
S. R. COOKSON, Esq., Manager, Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Limited, Cairo.

H. A. HARRISON, Esq., General Manager, Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, (Egypt) Ltd. [14-11-908]

Head Office for Egypt: Standard Buildings, Cairo.

BABER, MIZRAHI & Co., Chief Agents for Alexandria.

Dair Prince Ahmed Self el-Din Bey, Mohamed Ali Square.

A. V. THOMSON,
Secretary for Egypt.

Dair Prince Ahmed Self el-Din Bey, Mohamed Ali Square.

Egyptian Delta Light Railways Co., Limited.

Connections made with the most important trains of the State Railway in the Province of Behers, Gharbieh, Dakahlieh Charkieh and Galoubieh. Through service for goods at all stations of the Company and over 100 principal stations of the State Railway in Upper and Lower Egypt. Goods may also be through-booked from or to any station on Helouan Railway. The Company has 90 stations opened for public Telegraph Service in conjunction with all offices of the Government Telegraph Department. For time tables, tariffs and information apply to the offices at Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta, Tantah, Zagazig or Saida Zenab.

Helouan Branch Time Table from 1st November, 1906.

Cairo Sab-el-Leak dep.	6.30	8.10	9.10	10.10	11.10	12.10	1.15	2.10	3.10	4.10	5.10	6.10	6.40	7.30	8.30	10.	11.30	1.15	
Toshrash ...	6.56	8.30	9.29	10.29	11.29	12.29	1.34	2.29	3.29	4.29	5.29	6.34	6.59	7.49	8.54	10.19	11.49	1.36	
Helouan ... arr.	7.15	8.40	9.45	10.47	11.47	12.47	1.50	2.47	3.45	4.45	5.45	6.53	7.15	8.5	9.13	10.35	12.	5.154	
Helouan ... dep.	6.10	7.50	8.10	9.10	10.10	11.10	12.10	1.15	2.10	3.10	4.10	5.10	6.10	6.40	7.30	8.30	10.	11.30	1.15
Toshrash ...	6.31	—	8.31	9.28	10.30	11.28	12.30	1.33	2.30	3.28	4.28	5.28	6.32	7.48	8.53	10.18	11.48	1.36	
Cairo ... arr.	6.55	8.20	8.53	9.45	10.47	11.45	12.47	1.50	2.47	3.45	4.45	5.45	6.55	8.5	9.10	10.40	12.	5.154	

31-11-008

REVUE COMMERCIALE

Coton.

Dès le premier moment, notre marché a montré toutes les vétilles de soutien et, il fait bien reconnaître la spéculation à la hausse a assez bien réussi dans ses tentatives. De temps à autre, nous avons eu des mouvements de faiblesse et des dispositions à la baisse, mais chaque fois la mauvaise tendance n'a pas été de durée si régulièrement prévue qu'est en reprise que les séances ont fini.

Il est vrai que, comme résumé de toutes les fluctuations qui se sont produites pendant la semaine, nous avons exactement un quart de tallari de baisse pour le Novembre, qui s'ötore à 17 91/32; mais est-ce que ce recul est à prendre en considération et ne devrait-il pas être compté comme une preuve de la vigueur montrée par le parti de la hausse, et comme un indice de l'idée qui prévaut, auprès des détenants des contrats, qu'il faut persister dans la voie actuelle jusqu'à ce qu'on ait secours efficace vienne du dehors justifier et consolider cette tenue?

Certes, cette façon d'agir offre des risques sérieux à cause des circonstances fortuites dans lesquelles on espère, mais en attendant, elle est à l'ordre du jour et rien ne semble pouvoir modifier l'opinion des haussiers, du moins en apparence.

Nous disons en apparence, car au fond, en réalité, il y a plus d'un spéculateur qui ne demanderait qu'à liquider, mais qui reste parce qu'il voit les autres persévérer et qu'après tout ces confrères pourraient peut-être avoir raison!

Dans tous les cas, ce qui est pour le moment indiscutable, c'est qu'aucune des raisons existantes et qui seraient en faveur de la baisse n'a le don d'influencer le marché: On a beau dire que l'écart entre l'Egypte et l'Amérique est énorme et qu'il est ridicule de maintenir nos cotations dans ces conditions; ou vous répondrez, cela changeant avec la reprise prochaine de l'américain; quant aux recettes qui, à cause de leur importance, constituent un argument de poids, on n'en fait pas cas et l'on dirait qu'on y est tellement habitué qu'on les considère comme chose naturelle, et n'ayant aucune valeur effective pour faire pencher la balance du côté opposé à celui désiré. On lui oppose aussi la question des exportations, comme si la récolte devait être insuffisante et comme étant tout vendue. Cette même objection est faite aussi quand on met en évidence le ralentissement de la demande, qu'on ne veut pas admettre et que l'on prétend contredire par les gros embargos. En somme, on veut la hausse, à tout prix on la veut, et on fait fi de l'exagération actuelle de nos cours.

Et pourtant, la prudence exigerait que l'on soit un peu plus modéré, car en dehors de ce que nous venons de dire, il y a d'autres points qui ont leur valeur et ce sont en premier lieu l'importance de la récolte, ensuite la possibilité de la filature de lotter et finalement l'excellence de la qualité de cette ardoise.

Le premier chef ne fait plus de doute pour personne et la presque totalité des réponses reçues par la Produce Association f'ont voir clairement que l'on est unanime à croire en une forte récolte. Nous ne voulons pas prétendre que le Comité de la section cottonnière va penser de tous les renseignements qui lui sont parvenus, ni de l'idée qu'il se fera du rendement de la récolte, en joignant ces informations à celles que chacun de ses

membres peut avoir en particulier, mais il est difficile de se soustraire à l'impression que l'estimation qu'il va donner, puisse être éloignée du chiffre de 6 3/4 millions de Cantars. Il pourra mettre 6 1/2 minimum pour se constituer une réserve contre une mauvaise surprise quelconque, mais ce sera là tout ce qu'il pourra faire.

Pour ce qui est de la filature, quoi qu'en di se, le Continent est tout à fait hors du marché, tant pour la disponibilité que pour le livrable, ce qui lui est très facile à faire avec les quantités énormes qu'il s'est assurées. Quant à l'Angleterre, si elle est moins bien armée, il n'en est pas moins vrai qu'elle a beaucoup acheté pour prompt embarquement quelques approvisionnements pourraient lui permettre de se mettre sur l'expectative pour longtemps peut-être. En somme, la lutte ne devrait pas être engagée sur ce terrain, l'expérience nous enseignant que chaque fois, comme finale, l'avantage n'a pas été pour la spéculation. Facilitez la consommation pour profiter de l'aventure et commettre pas l'erreur de chercher à imposer notre volonté au début d'une campagne.

La question de la qualité a aussi beaucoup d'importance. Cela n'a l'air de rien, mais si on y pense un peu on comprendra de suite qu'avec du coton donnant moins de déchet, on produit plus de fils et que si on met à 4 ou 5% le meilleur rendement au travail, cela représenterait pour le moins 1/4 de million de Cantars qui pourraient être économisé!

En somme, et encore une fois, on a tort d'entraver la consommation et qui sème le vent peut n'avoir que la tempête à récolter.

La nouvelle récolte, c'est à dire Novembre 1907 a donné lieu à beaucoup d'affaires spontanées et s'est sensiblement rapproché de la réalité actuelle; mais du côté de l'exportation il y a eu arrêt à cause du niveau élevé des prix. Nous nous y attendions et l'avons dit dans notre précédente revue.

Un fait insolite à signaler est l'émission de ce jour d'une filière de 15,000 Cantars. Elle ne fait que faire la nouvelle depuis ce matin, ce qui indiquerait qu'elle est appellée à liquider la presque totalité de la position Novembre.

De côté de l'Amérique, il y a des nouvelles pour tous les goûts: Neill parle de 13 à 13 1/2 millions de Balles; Solly de 12,900,000 à 13,250,000; Haynes de 12,000,000; Brown, sans donner de chiffre, prévoit insuffisance de coton pour la consommation; Boston de Liverpool de 13,000,000; Miss Giles de 11 1/2 maximum et un autre, dont nous ignorons le nom, de 9 3/4 !! Il est inconcevable qu'il y ait des dégâts et, partant, les quantités extrêmes comme d'évasion ne sont pas admissibles. Quant aux offres les plus réduites, ils peuvent aussi échapper par exagération et comme conséquence, c'est à la moyenne de 12,000,000 de balles que le bon sens indiquerait de s'arrêter. Or, avec une base pareille, le prix de 6 n'est que normal, mais il est à croire qu'aucune reprise évidemment n'est possible avant le rasentissement du mouvement de la récolte qui est actuellement énorme et qui cause l'idée qu'on peut se faire de ce dément. D'où la hausse, l'impression baissière que produira probablement le prochain Census bureau aura été dissipée et comme aussi les baissiers qui font le coup actuel auront eu le temps de se couvrir, il nous restera alors la chance d'assister à une manœuvre à la hausse, d'autant plus que les prétentions à décoverrir sur les mois éloignés sont fortes, dit-on, et se prêteraient facilement à une exploitation.

Et pourtant, la prudence exigerait que l'on soit un peu plus modéré, car en dehors de ce que nous venons de dire, il y a d'autres points qui ont leur valeur et ce sont en premier lieu l'importance de la récolte, ensuite la possibilité de la filature de lotter et finalement l'excellence de la qualité de cette ardoise.

Le premier chef ne fait plus de doute pour personne et la presque totalité des réponses reçues par la Produce Association f'ont voir clairement que l'on est unanime à croire en une forte récolte. Nous ne voulons pas prétendre que le Comité de la section cottonnière va penser de tous les renseignements qui lui sont parvenus, ni de l'idée qu'il se fera du rendement de la récolte, en joignant ces informations à celles que chacun de ses

Notre marché du disponible, quoique dans l'ensemble moins actif que par le passé, a été néanmoins soutenu et la preuve en est dans la cote officielle de ce matin qui n'indique aucun changement pour le Mit Affifi, sauf 1/8 de hausse sur le Goodfair, qu'il a fallu mettre en harmonie avec les différences établies pour les livraisons contrats novembre. Les Hautes-Egypte n'ont perdu que 1/8, tandis que les Abassi et les Joannovich ont profité de 1/2 à 5/8 de tallari de hausse.

Les exportations ont été excellentes, soit 34000 balles environ, contre 27000 balles l'année passée. Pour la semaine prochaine, les prévisions sont assuré pour 35000 balles contre 30000 environ en 1905.

Comme recettes, nous sommes à 400000 cantars d'avance sur l'année dernière.

Liverpool a été assez animé pour les égyptiens disponibles, mais sous le rapport des prix, cela n'a pas bien marché. Le spot a fléchi à 9 5/8 tandis que le livrable novembre est coté à 9 15/64, soit 1/8 et 4/64 respectivement de baisse. Janvier est 9.

Les américains aussi ont été plus actifs, mais la baisse sur ces cotations est forte, quoique en accord avec la situation en Amérique. Elle est de 32 points pour le spot, qui vaut ce soir 5.80 et de 30 points sur le janvier-février, qui clôture à 5.45. Mai-juin vaut 5.55.

Graines de Coton.

Les arrivages dépassent sensiblement ceux de 1905 à cette même date, mais malgré leur importance, ils suffisent à peine aux besoins actuels et extraordinairement grands de l'exportation.

Aussi n'y a-t-il rien d'étonnant à ce que le marché soit été très ferme et que les prix du disponible aient avancé jusqu'à 67 pour le Mit Affifi et à 66 pour les provenances Haute-Egypte. On dit même qu'il a été payé 20/40 de plus pour de la marchandise en route.

Les embarquements de la huitaine ont atteint 208,000 ardabs, contre 146,000 l'année passée; pour la semaine prochaine ils seront satisfaisants, quoique moins copieux.

En contrats, il y a eu un peu plus d'affaires et comme cette fois la spéculation s'est estompée, les prix ont subi une hausse plutôt rapide. Le maximum atteint a été P.T. 70 pour les 3 moi., avec clôture ce soir à 69 25/40.

La première fin de novembre a été d'ardabs 15,000.

Hull semble réagir, mais probablement une fois le flottement inventé disparu du marché, il y aura réveil dans la demande.— La cote actuelle est de £ 6 15/ — à £ 17/6 suivant position.

Le continent montre beaucoup d'empressement pour nos graines et c'est la hausse des huiles américaines qui favorise la demande qui s'agit de tous les côtés pour nos graines.

WALKER & MEIMARACHI, LIMITED.

SECOND NOTICE.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company who have not yet paid Calls or other monies due in respect of shares allotted to them, are hereby required, in the terms of the Company's Articles of Association, to pay the same within seven days to the Bankers of the Company, the Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Cairo or Alexandria, together with interest at the rate of 7% per annum, in accordance with the notice published on September 10th.

By order of the Board

WALKER & MEIMARACHI, LIMITED.
Cairo October 31st, 1906. 28768 4-4

PORT SAID ENGINE WORKS.

Dowrie & Co., Port Said, have on hand a large quantity of boilers, engines, lathe, pumps, fan blasters, etc., etc.; also a large stock of cast Iron, about 20,000 second hand pipes spigot and faucet type in good condition 6" and 8" diameter. Owing to removal of Works these must be cleared. Offers at from F.O.S. 60 per ton upwards (according to the article) will therefore be considered if received in time. Exceptional opportunity. Boilers are fully serviceable for steaming or at the price would make excellent storage tanks.

Don't miss this chance. No reasonable offer will be refused.

28655-15 A-11

AVIS

Pour toute la saison d'hiver, à partir du 15 Novembre 1906, en vente chez Monsieur Henri Beltran 14, Rue Sébastopol.

Chapois de Styrie de toute beauté à P.T. 45 la pièce
Faisans Mâles de Styrie " " " 45
Perrache Mâles de Styrie " " " 14
Lièvres " " " de Styrie " " " 30

L'arrivée de cette marchandise aura lieu chaque Lundi par le bateau autrichien.

28752 6 3

Sudan Government.

NOTICE.

Persons importing Egyptian Labourers to work in the Sudan are recommended to enter into a written contract with them. This contract should be explained and signed by the Labourers in presence of an official or other reliable witness.

28283A-30-10-967

CHRONIQUE FINANCIERE

Alexandrie, le 2 Novembre.

Le grand nombre des reports effectués ces derniers jours avait laissé prévoir que la liquidation de fin de mois passerait sans grandes difficultés, mais on ne

ORENSTEIN & KOPPEL, LTD. * CAPITAL 10,000,000 FRS.

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 Railways and permanent railways. - Passengers and goods cars.
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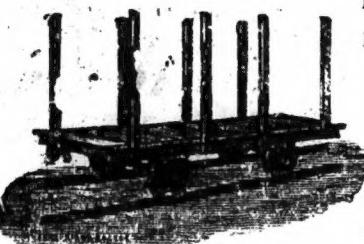
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 ENGLISH AND AMERICAN SYSTEMS OF
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THE ENGELBERG RICE HULLER.

Gilkes Vortex Turbine.

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A large assortment of our pumps are kept in stock by our Agents, The Midland Engineering Co. of Rue de la Gare du Caire, No. 2, Alexandria.

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ALEXANDRIA GENERAL PRODUCE ASSOCIATION
BULLETIN HEBDOMADAIRE

No. 1,099

COTON

Arrivages	EXPORTATIONS						STOCK
	Angleterre		Continent		Etats-Unis		
Cantars	Balles	Cantars	Balles	Cantars	Balles	Cantars	Cantars
Cette semaine ...	361,610	21,017	160,288	11,554	86,828	1,582	12,181
Même semaine 1905 ...	304,915	17,398	133,594	9,114	68,788	1,210	9,317
Depuis 1er Sept. 1906	1,739,059	87,194	664,473	46,514	348,522	4,466	34,388
Même époque 1905 ...	1,300,665	65,168	495,568	45,246	339,780	9,184	70,715
Y compris stock au 1er Septembre 1906	Cantars 220,400						
	au 1er Septembre 1905 Cantars 346,000						

GRAINES DE COTON

Arrivages	EXPORTATIONS			STOCK	TOURTEAUX	
	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs		Ardebs	Ardebs
Cette semaine ...	192,296	179,660	24,300	203,960	359,196	3,487
Même semaine 1905 ...	169,824	121,825	21,445	146,270	397,581	2,936
Depuis 1er Sept. 1906	965,965	601,360	109,909	711,269	—	15,945
Même époque 1905 ...	784,210	559,687	25,342	585,029	—	12,624
Y compris stock au 1er Septembre 1906	Ardebs 104,500					
	au 1er Septembre 1905 Ardebs 248,400					

Pour les Feves, Orge, Blé, Lentilles, Maïs et Oignons, la consommation locale n'est connue respectivement que les 31 Mars et 30 Novembre

FEVES

Arrivages	EXPORTATIONS			STOCK	ORGES	
	Saïdi	Behera	Angleterre		Ardebs	Ardebs
Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs
Cette semaine ...	88	—	—	11	11	—
Même semaine 1905 ...	1,099	19	—	31	31	—
A partir du 1 Av. 1906	57,979	227	523	5,828	6,351	9,749
Même époque 1905 ...	114,311	19	64,349	29,574	93,923	26,780
Stocks au 1er Avril 1906	Ardebs 20,500					
Stocks au 1er Avril 1905	Ardebs 48,000					

BLÉS

Arrivages	EXPORTATIONS			STOCK	LENTELLS		MAIS	OIGNONS
	Saïdi	Behera	Angleterre		Ardebs	Ardebs		
Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	25	8	—	—
Cette semaine ...	485	721	—	—	—	—	—	—
Même semaine 1905 ...	95	883	—	—	—	—	—	—
A partir du 1 Av. 1906	4,734	31,593	199	1,726	125	742	605,08	540,317
Même époque 1905 ...	3,245	42,218	—	3,565	46	8,190	127	827,83
Stocks au 1er Avril 1906	Ardebs —	—	—	Ard. —	—	Ard. —	—	792,251
Stocks au 1er Avril 1905	Ardebs —	—	—	Ard. —	—	Ard. —	—	—
N.B. — L'année pour les Blés et les Lentilles commence le 1er Avril, pour les Mais le 1er Décembre, pour les Oignons le 1er Mars								

Prix de la Marchandise disponible

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